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GOOD NEWS FROM PARK.

The news that comes from Park City today to the effect that the miners and mine owners have adjusted their differences, and that by tomorrow noon, mines and mills will resume work again, is most welcome. Both employers and employees were quick to note the disastrous results that would follow a long conflict, and accordingly set to work together with the purpose of arriving at a thorough understanding in the premises. It did not take long, and in consequence the big industrial cloud that made its appearance in the local labor sky has practically disappeared. The "News" desires to extend congratulations to all concerned, and that means a large portion of the public. But to the principals in the dispute, who acted so promptly, all praise is due. The adjudication of the difficulty is strictly in accord with the best and most advanced thought of the age. It is the method that is rapidly growing in popular favor and which promises some day to become universal.

It is a significant and somewhat noteworthy fact that from all parts of the country comes the cry for "industrial peace." But how to obtain it is the all absorbing question. The strike method has been tried times without number, and failure, with great loss to all concerned, has, in the vast majority of cases, been the result. We are of the opinion that labor itself is beginning to see the futility of "walkouts" as a general proposition. Nevertheless, they are not of infrequent occurrence. What, then, we ask, is the remedy? The answer to that has often been made by the Deseret News, and we believe it is the only correct answer that can be made. Let there be an agreement between employers and employees that will recognize the rights of each, and deal fairly between them as man and man. Much more might be said in amplification of this single sentence reply, but it comes very nearly summing up the whole situation.

But the real trouble that has to be faced in controversies of capital and labor is the contest of opinion on either side, more than the matter of individual or collective rights. As a rule each is more dictatorial than conciliatory. Neither desires to yield. Yet concessions must come, and "wee is us if they do come," is a way disputants often have of maintaining their ground, and so they line up in anger to fight it out. When the time arrives that this sort of spirit can be put under foot and trampled into subjection, then, and not till then, will come "industrial peace."

TO STOP CHINESE FAMINES.

The horrifying famine scourge that has been devastating China, or great portions of it, the past and present year, seems to have finally touched the slow beating and stony hearts of Oriental statesmen, and aroused them to action in a manner never before displayed.

It is a matter of history that uncounted millions have literally starved to death in China during the centuries that the peoples of Europe and America have known anything of that wonderful country. Yet, until now, no intelligent steps have been taken to prevent the frequency with which famine has visited that land. But at last, thanks to the timely diffusing rays of a more enlightened civilization, the Imperial Government, has determined to meet its most relentless enemy and put it to rout. It has been made to understand that the rice crop, which furnishes its staple and principal food, cannot always be relied upon, and that when it fails there must be other products to take its place. Accordingly the Department of Agriculture at Washington has been asked for seeds and samples of all sorts of cereal and vegetable plants, which it is hoped may thrive in China.

The transplanting of them in the soil of the Orient will be successful in the main, there is not much question, as the Chinese are known as the best farmers and gardeners in the world. Besides, their calling is looked upon with marked favor and ranks next to that of scholarship, leading merchants, bankers and all other lines of business. Small farms, often artificial in their composition, in that a surface soil is placed over the most forbidding ground, is the rule, and the tremendous yields secured from them is the wonder of everyone, but a Chinaman. He even has his floating fields and makes the most sterile spots profitable. And when it comes to irrigation he is a master in that science. Of course, when the seeds of American cereals, fruits and vegetables are planted by his hands, he will have to study them carefully, and for quite a time. But he will learn how to cultivate them successfully, and when he does he will do more to drive the famine curse from his land than has been done in all the ages.

BOYS, LEARN SPANISH!

These are days when the young men of the United States are not only looking with longing eyes upon Mexico, but are going there by the thousands. The possibilities for industrial and financial betterment there are so numerous that the migration will continue for a good while to come. And as Montezumal is filling up with ambitious American boys, others are drawn still farther south, the lathos of Panama getting

many of them, while all of the South American Republics, more or less, are likewise attracting them thither. It all means that the prevailing tongue in those countries, Spanish, has got to be mastered. It means also that when the Panama canal is completed that Spanish will be the language of commerce in the Western Hemisphere. No wonder, then, that college presidents are saying that young men had better learn Spanish than Greek.

It is a fact that the commercial possibilities with the Latin speaking countries, which are just beginning to come into the markets of the world in wholesale fashion, are tremendous. But American business houses and the government service need representatives who can speak Spanish. As a logical sequence Spanish is the most useful foreign language a boy can learn. A thorough mastery of it, accompanied by other necessary qualifications, for a business or political career, will assure responsible positions and good pay for a long time to come. The young man who will add Spanish to his other linguistic studies is going to be in marked demand in the immediate future. In fact he can find employment in the Southern Republics today in very great numbers and in many instances he can name his own salary.

"CORRECT," BUT UNGALLANT.

The youthful gallants of West Point, who comprise the future military commanders of the United States, are variously discussing the order of an officer which compelled the instant and summary removal of their overcoats from the shoulders of their shivering girl friends. The act is quite generally regarded as being "correct" but severe and ungallant," which has caused the question to be asked, whether it is possible for an American army officer to be "correct and ungallant" at the same time. Incidentally one editor rises to inquire if we have arrived at that stage when Mars shall no longer be permitted to protect Venus from the inclement weather and chilling blasts that sweep the parade ground. In an eloquent declamation against the order he says that twenty centuries of violated tradition look down with amazement on this breach of military chivalry, whereupon he wittily concludes, "What must they think at Annapolis!"

Commenting upon the incident the New York World notes that West Point has always been a stern and jealous alma mater where any other feminine influence than her own is concerned, and records that Gen. Morris Schaff has related, by order of the late Major-General August, the commandant, he was put under arrest, relieved from duty as an assistant professor and reduced to the ranks because of absence from church due to an act of gallantry to two young women. Discipline is discipline and the dignity of the service must be maintained. He would be a presumptuous cadet who dared emulate Sir Walter Raleigh in the presence of an army officer. Such a profanation of an army cloak would merit a court-martial. The slightest fair man will hardly transfer their affections to seats of learning where a wider latitude of privilege is permitted. The lure of the uniform is too potent. But they should be careful how they display their army buttons and buckles and other trophies of conquest. Lynx-eyed authority may soon be making inquiries about this diversion of government supplies from their proper use.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WOES.

San Francisco's big dailies are becoming what they are pleased to call the woes that come from the triple grasp of corruptionists, criminals and consorts, still further weighted down by predatory corporations. How to find the way out they are at a loss to know, even with the judicial machinery in full swing, and with scores of the conspirators either under arrest, and on the way to prison, or walking under the fixed and scornful gaze of a leveled and victimized public. So startling have been the disclosures resulting from the wholesale uncovering, and so unexpected and shocking the guilt of men in high places that the people are sick at heart. Nevertheless the press is scolding them with all the superior air of the individual who always says, "I told you so," and adds that they have only themselves to blame for the election of men concerning whose criminality there could possibly have been no doubt at the time of their nomination. While this is possibly true in some instances, it is exceedingly cold comfort in the dark days that have followed the disaster of quake and conflagration.

The most honorable of San Francisco's citizenship feels that its good name has been terribly damaged by the shameless and conscienceless gang that has made its politics synonymous with infamy all over the civilized world. To have that same robber crowd steal a million or more of the dollars that was contributed by the American people to the suffering and homeless of the Golden Gate city in the awful hour of their calamity, and make private profit of that awful misfortune, was a blow that was crushingly humiliating, as well as one of the worst crimes ever committed in the annals of American municipal mismanagement. For the men who planned that unprecedented raid upon the charities of generous thousands all over this land, there can be no sympathy. For them there should be no mercy. In their case the maximum penalty of the law should be imposed.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Millionaire slave traders are doing a flourishing business even in this year of grace, according to General P. Joubert Pienaar, a native of the Orange Free State, who was made a prisoner at the close of the recent war, by the Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marques. Pienaar gives a harrowing description of the hardships endured by the natives in that part of the world, and makes it clear that it is infinitely worse than anything that was pictured in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The wonderful human interest book that did so much towards infaming the public mind against slavery in the United States. Men and women are brought from the interior shackled

together in twos and fours, and driven like cattle in this condition without regard to age or sex. Pienaar solemnly declares that not five, out of ten thousands of these, have ever returned alive from the islands. Commenting on the conditions that exist he says that at St. Paul de Louanda one may see groups of women, from 600 to 1,000, in the streets and market places without seeing any men at all. The husbands of the women have all been deported to the cocoa islands as "serviced" laborers. In the Portuguese colonies it is customary to capture and arrest any native without saying what the accusation is against him. These men are caught and sent away to the islands as convicts without knowing for what crime they are being punished.

Glorious instances of the most inhuman brutality imaginable are cited, and proof is furnished in innumerable cases where poor unfortunates have been beaten to death. There are places where slaves are kept on farm and bred as men breed horses or cattle elsewhere. These were not sold but hired out on a monthly payment. The most cruel part of this nefarious trade, says General Pienaar, was that the women did not buy the parents or the persons for "whom the cash was paid, but their offspring belong to the owners as much as the calf of a mare that I bought from any man in the Cape Colony would belong to me."

In order to substantiate his case before the British government, General Pienaar bought two slaves, paying for the one two oxen and for the other 60,000 reis. General Pienaar was advised to remain silent, but "the cutting off of the head of Moland, and the reward of nine little nigger boys to the man who perpetrated this atrocity," caused him to speak out. He was forced to protect himself with rifles and revolvers for two or three months, and was then hounded out of the country. The general has lodged a formal complaint with the British government. He states that he is assured that the case will be made a question in the House of Commons. He expresses the opinion that his majesty Don Carlos is not aware of the manner in which he is represented in Angola.

Bonilla seems to have lost all, including honor.

Salt Lake will have no lee famine this summer, just lee famine prices.

The season has arrived when almost everything can be blamed on the umpire.

Some have taken time by the forelock and planted their trees before Arbor day.

The convicted land grabbers complain that this is no longer the "land of the free."

If a strike of the street car employees comes, the sign "Cars stop here" will be ubiquitous.

The Cubans call Secretary Taft "the jolly man." But they will find, if they try, that they cannot "jolly" him.

The Thaw trial cost \$900,000. Judged by the results, and they are the true measure, it certainly was not worth it.

Doubtless Attorney Gleason finds some satisfaction in saying to Attorney Delmas, "Thou canst not say I did it."

"What will be the chief issue in 1908?" asks an exchange. To judge the future by the past we should say, calendars.

Mr. Jack Frost has been paying Kansas and Nebraska a visit. He had an eager and a nipping air with him, which repelled the people.

With the Thaw case at one end of the continent and the Ruef trial at the other, the country is kept in a state of more or less commotion all the time.

Jerome termed Thaw "a rich little rat." Yet Thaw used the D. V. in his statement on the result of the trial with absolute correctness and propriety.

Dr. Elliot ridicules the idea that Harvard is the rich man's college. The true rich men's colleges are the University of Chicago and the University of Western Pennsylvania.

A very neat way in which The Hague conference could get over the awkwardness of a discussion of the limitation of armament would be to enforce the five-minute rule.

"Can a girl be a mollycoddle?" asks a lady editor of the Winsor-Steam Journal. Well, she can be Molly Darling, which is not only something equally good but a great deal better.

One argument, and an excellent one, too, in favor of the school bond issue, is that if you train a child up in the way he should go, when he gets old he will not depart from it. The proposed schoolhouses are for the purpose of supplying such training.

Chairman Tawney has just returned from Panama and is enthusiastic over the progress of the work on the canal. He believes that five years will see the great cut completed. Of course no one would be so foolish as to deny the customary days of grace.

"Bright pearls of the mind are more entrancing than a necklace of Persian pearls on the bosom of an Egyptian queen," poetically says the Baltimore American. These "pearls of the mind" are to be found in every collection of gems of thought, too.

LABOR IN CANAL ZONE.

Columbia (S. C.) State. The president has very properly served notice to those on the Canal Zone who under the name of labor organizations are trying to dictate how the canal shall be dug, that the United States government cannot take notice, in the employment of men, of any organization. The engineers, the cranesmen, and the firemen engaged in digging the canal have been demanding higher wages. They called the president asking permission to send representatives on to Washington to press their claims. The president decided, but told them that Secretary Taft would soon be on the isthmus and

would investigate the matter. Whatsoever may be one's position as to labor unions of all kinds it must be recognized sooner or later that the union cannot dictate to the government. This is the identical principle as that involved in the relation of the trusts to the government. If a trust is not allowed to dictate to the government, neither should a labor union nor any other organized influence.

BALTIMORE'S AMBITION.

Baltimore announces an exposition for 1914 to celebrate the centennial of "The Star Spangled Banner." Something of the kind was bound to come. Baltimore is the only one of the large cities that has never had an international exhibition, but sooner or later it is certain to catch the fever. It would be a good thing if there were a little more patience in these matters and a little longer time between expositions. Baltimore is a city with a kind of enterprise once gets the exposition feeling nothing can hold it. Baltimore promises a \$100,000 affair, which is a pretty big undertaking, even if the national government should throw in a large part of it, as it will be asked to without doubt. The only exposition that ever got through without a government contribution was the big Centennial show in this city in 1876. But help we shall have. Baltimore is a good luck. It is an enterprising and solid town that will be certain to carry through with brilliant success anything it undertakes.

JUSTICE HOLMES' DEMOCRACY.

Boston Journal. Washington high official life appears to be scandalized because Justice Holmes is keeping his own carriage, rides in phoebian streetcars. It ought to be remembered that democracy has been a Holmes trait for several generations, and that even a revered member of the highest court in the world is not exempt from heredity.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

Boston Herald. They go at the thing in very simple fashion in Texas. There is a two-cent-cent law in the legislature there and the railroads meet it with an offer to spend \$15,000,000 in extensions and improvements within the next four months if the bill is defeated. If the bill passes the projects will be indefinitely postponed. There is sense in this way of meeting objectionable legislation. It is a fair and above board. A great improvement on the other way of maintaining an expensive lobby of shyster lawyers to work secretly and underhandedly against any and every measure the railroads regard as harmful. Why not copy Texas up North?

"GOING TO THE DOGS."

London Chronicle. The phrase "going to the dogs," with which Father Bernard Vaughan has been making effective play in connection with pet worship, has puzzled the explainers of metaphorical expressions rather needlessly. It has even been suggested that it is a profane perversion of "going to the gods," and an allusion has been detected to "canine" the dog tribe, which is worse than the phrase with the dice among the ancient Romans. Shakespeare's "Throw physic to the dogs," and the scriptural "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs" have been quoted in connection with the expression. But it seems a fairly obvious reference to the fate of the worn out horse condemned to be slaughtered. The old Greek curse, "Go to the crows!" may be compared. Referring back to the Greek's horror of having his body left unburied as food for carrion birds.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Judge's Reproof. Judge—Young man, you're making a good deal of unnecessary noise. I think, Young Attorney, you ought to have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it.

Judge—Whole suits have been lost here, with much less noise.—Lippincott's.

Maternal Advice. "Come!" cried the mother of the peevish little ball pup, "you can't mend matters by whining. Grow up!" "I guess not," sniffed the little pup. "Then," said his mother, "if not, whine not."—Philadelphia Press.

What He Could Do. Dr. Story, the late principal of Glasgow university, while taking a holiday in the country once, was met by the minister of the district, who remarked: "Hello, principal! You better! Why, you must come down and relieve me for a day."

Dr. Story replied: "If I could only come to relieve you, but I might relieve your congregation."—Harper's Weekly.

The Law's Delay. Shortly after Congressman Maddox of Georgia had turned over part of his law practice to his son, the young man came into the office with a flushed, triumphant face.

"Papa," he began, "you know that Wilkins case you've been trying for the last ten years?"

The congressman nodded. "Well," said the young man, "I've settled it."

"Settled it?" ejaculated his father. "Settled it. Why, my boy, I gave you that case as an annuity?"—Philadelphia Record.

Heard in Cambridge. She, "You can always tell a Harvard man." He (from New Haven): "Yes; but you can't tell him much."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The new Circle magazine shows many improvements and advances. The April number contains several interesting original articles, in addition to the regular departments. Laura B. Starr has an article, "Japanese Children at School and Play," which is illustrated by George Yeto, the famous Japanese artist, who also contributes an illustrated article, "The Boys' May Festival in Japan." "Inexpensive Housekeeping in Paris," by Georgeanna Homer, contains much practical information on housekeeping in Paris; Garrett P. Serviss, the famous astronomer, contributes "A Visit to Mars: See on the Moon;" "A Famous Doll's House" is an illustrated article by Alice Corkran, dealing with an unusual subject. "A Tree Doctor and His Work," by A. H. Davis; "The Holdfast Principle," by Clem V. Wagner; "The Doll's Story Dressmaking," by Margaret A. Dingman; and several strong fiction stories round out the number.—44-60 E. 23rd St., New York.

The remarkable decline in the prices of securities during March leads Moody's Magazine in its April number to review its own predictions regarding the business outlook and be market for stocks and bonds. "What a financial and industrial crisis is still inevitable is the view set forth by W. H. South, Jr., secretary of the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance. He points out that the credit situation is bad, reserves are inadequate for the demands of the day, and that conditions parallel those of 1857. Mexico's railroads were all built with a view to welding them into a single system and the same has been done by the Mexican government, as described in an article by H. C.

Nicholas. Mr. Shaw has just retired from the head of the national treasury and Mr. John P. Ryan takes the occasion to publish an appreciation of the man, his reasons and his administration. A study in the value of securities is made by Mr. John Moody, taking up the growth and stability of the National Biscuit company, popularly known as the "cracker trust." The several departments are full and complete as usual.—35 Nassau St., New York.

A little book entitled "Don'ts for Everybody," has just been received. It professes to give infallible rules for good conduct in nearly everything pertaining to human life. It contains Don'ts for bachelors and old maids, parents, children, buyers, employers, authors, legal don'ts, etiquette don'ts, beauty don'ts, and a host of others.—J. G. Little Pub. Co., 57, Rose St., New York.

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